

SAYS ALL APPEALS IN FAVOR OF WAR

Tokio "Asahi" Attacks Elder Statesmen for Taking Peace Step.

PRESS IS JINGOISTIC

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 8.—The attitude of the Elder Statesmen regarding the situation between Japan and China has greatly aroused the press, says a despatch from Tokyo to-day. The "Asahi" points out that it was unnecessary, under the Constitution, for the Cabinet to consult the Elder Statesmen, as was done, resulting in a modification of the Japanese demands.

WISDOM IN COMPLIANCE

Associate of Dr. Iyemasa Says Japan Showed Moderation.

The action of Japan in modifying her demands upon China was wise and just and will do much to add to Japanese diplomatic prestige, in the opinion of Dr. Jokiichi Takamine, the distinguished Japanese chemist, discoverer of adrenalin, who is associated with Dr. Toyokichi Iyemasa in conducting the East and West News Bureau in New York.

"I am frank to express my personal opinion, which I believe I share with Dr. Iyemasa, that some of the Japanese demands were not proper to be pressed at this time," said Dr. Takamine yesterday.

"But I feel sure that the final modification of our demands is completely in line with the contention that Japan is seeking to 'hold up' China. That is not the Japanese purpose at all."

"What must be recognized by all fair minded persons is that Japanese interests in China are decidedly and naturally much greater than those of any other country. The principal reason for this is the proximity of the two nations. For example, would you not say that American interests in Mexico are paramount to those of European countries?"

"Another reason is the fact that excepting the United States Japan's chief trade is with China."

GERMAN ENTHUSIASM REPPRESSED AT OPERA

No Flag Decorations, Speeches or Singing of Patriotic Song at Benefit.

Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" was sung last night at the Metropolitan Opera House by Metropolitan stars and chorus, supplemented by members of the German singing societies, for the benefit of the German Red Cross and German artists suffering from the consequences of the war. The performance was "under the protection" of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, but the Count wasn't present.

The big audience was noticeably subdued and no demonstrations of any kind occurred. Incidentally fifty plain clothes men loitered around and had nothing to do but to enjoy the music.

The house was sold out a week ago and the proceeds were between \$10,000 and \$14,000. Every seat was occupied.

It had been planned at the rehearsal that after Mme. Gaski sang an aria and a quartet, followed with "Am Woerther See" in the ballroom scene in the second act, the lights were to be lowered and the quartet would hum "Deutschland Lieber Allen." At Thursday's rehearsal this was done and an enthusiastic audience joined with much vigor in the humming. But last night "Deutschland Lieber Allen" was eliminated as the result of a meeting which J. C. Brown, the controller of the opera house, had in the afternoon with members of the committee in charge of the arrangements and some of the singers.

Alfred Seligson, counsel for the opera company, made it clear at the meeting that the opera house management would be greatly pleased if all songs other than those called for by the opera were eliminated, and this was carried out to the letter.

CONGRATULATE VON TIRPITZ.
Germans Hint Americans Will Be Glad to Take Cash for Lives.

AUSTRIA AGREES TO GIVE ITALY ALL SHE DEMANDS

Autograph Letter From Emperor Francis Joseph, Countersigned By Kaiser, Is Handed to King Victor Emmanuel By Prince von Buelow.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Rome, May 8.—Definite acceptance of the Italian demands on Austria was made to-day in a letter signed by both Emperor Francis Joseph and the Kaiser. The missive was handed to King Victor Emmanuel by Prince von Buelow, the German special envoy to Rome.

It promises the immediate cessation of the Trentino to Italy and a rectification in Italy's favor of the frontier as far as the Isonzo River. It also promises the cessation of two Italian on the Italian coast and full recognition of Italian predominance in the Adriatic, thus establishing complete the disinterestedness of Austria in Albania.

The letter further guarantees a proclamation of autonomy for Trieste.

Prince von Buelow did not communicate with the Foreign Office, but took the joint letter from Emperor Francis Joseph and the Kaiser directly to the King. The letter was submitted by the King to the Ministers, who had previously been informed of its contents, which are a mere repetition of conversations held between the German and Austrian Ambassadors and the Italian Government.

Emperor Francis Joseph sent a copy of the letter to the Pope, whom he informed of his complete compliance with the Italian demands. The Emperor's visit is intended to prove his reported pro-German sympathies.

A royal decree, published to-day, authorizes the extraordinary expenditure of 1,350,000 lire (\$272,000) with which to bring home Italians from foreign countries. Impending international events are said to be the reason for this unusual procedure.

A special train which left Rome to-night carried the families of the Austrian Ambassador and the Bavarian envoy to the Holy See, together with many Austrian and German diplomats. Many Austrians and Germans, including eighty-one seminary students, numerous priests, monks and nuns, left this afternoon. There are now very few Austrians or Germans left in Italy.

ABRUZZI IN ROM.

Duke Has Conference With the Minister of Marine.

PARIS, May 8.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, who will take command of the Italian battle fleet in case of war, has arrived at Rome and conferred with the Minister of Marine and the chief of the Naval General Staff, according to a despatch received to-day by the "Matin."

The family of the German Ambassador to the Vatican has left for Germany. Other Austrian and German officials in Rome are sending their families home.

These papers already are drawn up and lack only a report regarding the details of the last few days. It is impossible to tell just when war will be declared, but it is not impossible that a declaration will be made to-morrow, there being no necessity of waiting for the Foreign Office to complete its memorandum of the negotiations.

An uncensored despatch from Trieste says defensive preparations are being rushed. In the southeastern provinces of Italy, realizing that the Entente Powers in case of victory would not recognize an Austro-Italian agreement, is ready to open hostilities against the Teutonic alliance. When a declaration of war is definitely decided upon the Foreign Office will issue a memorandum explaining the reasons for the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations and a note which will be in effect an indictment against Austria.

The ships' gunners are becoming more efficient every day in the indirect firing at land marks, and so great is their accuracy that nothing can live in the section fired at, provided the target has been closely enough spotted.

The "Turks pressed their attack with a number of field guns brought up during the night. They tried to drop a great curtain between the shore and the warships and transports, but this did not make the slightest difference to the gallant crews who went ashore in pinnaces, lighters, small boats and tugs without any hesitation."

"The men took just as much notice of the hail of bullets as they would of a tropical thunder storm."

"Throughout the day the warships kept up an incessant fire at any of the enemy's infantry who attempted to advance."

"The ships' gunners are becoming more efficient every day in the indirect firing at land marks, and so great is their accuracy that nothing can live in the section fired at, provided the target has been closely enough spotted."

"The enemy troops have proved themselves to be extraordinarily cool and even cautious under fire, often exposing themselves rather than take the trouble to keep under shelter."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Maori Strikes Mine—Germans Shell Sister Ship Picking Up Survivors.

CREW MADE PRISONERS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 8.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Maori struck a mine while reconnoitering near the Belgian coast yesterday and sank in a few minutes. Her crew took to the small boats as she went down and drifted about until the destroyer Crusader, which had been in company with the Maori, came up.

The Crusader thereupon lowered her boats and they set out to help the boats from the Maori pick up some of the men who were still in the water, clinging to bits of wreckage.

No sooner was this work begun, however, than a German land battery opened fire on the Crusader and she was compelled to withdraw after an hour and a half of hot fire from the land batteries, to which she made a lively response.

The small boats thus deserted, with seven officers and thirty-eight men aboard, were forced to make a landing. All were made prisoners and sent to Zebruge.

As the Admiralty announcement makes no mention of any of the Maori's crew being lost it is presumed that they all survive. No mention is made of injury to the Crusader.

The Wilson liner Turu was sunk to-day by a mine or torpedo off May Island, at the mouth of the Elbe at North.

Five British merchantmen were sunk by submarines during the week ending May 5, according to an Admiralty announcement to-day. Their total tonnage was 11,488. Seventeen fishing vessels also were sunk, one of them by a mine. The total number of arrivals and sailings during the week was 1,664.

The Maori, built in 1909, was a vessel of 880 tons. She carried two 4 inch guns and two 18 inch torpedo tubes. The Crusader, a sister ship, is of 945 tons, carrying a similar armament.

TRAWLER IS SUNK.

Remington Sent to Bottom After Escape From Submarine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 8.—The steam trawler Remington, one of three which escaped from a German submarine on Sunday, was sunk by shell fire from a submarine off Aberdeen yesterday afternoon, according to a despatch to the Central News.

The crew was saved by a Norwegian steamer.

OPERA HERE TO HELP PARIS SEWING GIRLS

Geraldine Farrar and Other Noted Singers Will Appear in "Carmen."

Geraldine Farrar and her former grand opera associates, Mmes. Ada, Sparkes and Rosalva, with Martinelli, Amato, Segorola and Reiss, will sing "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night for the benefit of the unemployed sewing girls in Paris.

Condé Nast, Francis Crowninshield and H. Rogers Whitcomb compose the committee in charge of the performance.

The patronesses will be Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Seats in the orchestra will be sold at \$5. All seats are to be had at the box office.

It was announced yesterday by the Committee for Relief in Belgium that 402,716 tons of food had been shipped by that organization to the stricken peoples of Europe up to and including Sunday.

The statement that the people in Belgium were more than adequately supplied with food was refuted by the commission.

The Swiss National also refuted the assertion that the society was not in need of further funds. A cable message sent from Paris by Whitney Warren not only emphasized the need in Belgium of American aid but referred to the aid Americans received from France during the Revolutionary war.

The report just received from the relief committee of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, which recently investigated conditions in France, says: "In England and France a great deal has been done for the Belgian and French refugees, but there is a region where the resources are exhausted. The population can do nothing for these unfortunate. They arrive in masses—sometimes 500 in the same train. The food is free from ice. There are no shipping yards of considerable importance at Libau."

Libau, on the Baltic, is occupied by Kaiser's Forces, Berlin Announces.

1,600 PRISONERS TAKEN

BERLIN, by wireless via London, May 8.—The Russian Baltic seaport of Libau has been captured by the Germans, according to an official statement from the War office this afternoon.

The statement says that in the taking of Libau the Germans captured 1,600 prisoners, twelve cannon and four machine guns.

The Austro-German forces have crossed the Wislok River near Krosno, cutting off a considerable Russian force. The total number of prisoners taken in the present Galician campaign is said to be 70,000, with thirty-eight cannon.

In the western theatre all the French attacks at Steinhoeck and in the Eche valley have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Libau is an important Russian seaport on the Baltic, 145 miles southwest of Mitau by rail. It is a naval base, with important fortifications and factories for the manufacture of explosives, iron and agricultural machinery.

At the last census in 1897 the population was 44,500, but owing to the rapid growth of Libau's importance as a shipping centre its population is probably very much greater now. The harbor has been extensively improved and most of the year is free from ice. There are shipbuilding yards of considerable importance at Libau.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, May 2.—The Lusitania sailed on Saturday, despite an official warning to Americans by the German Embassy not to cross the Atlantic on British or French steamships. The State Department hears that the American steamship Cushing was damaged in the North Sea by bombs dropped on her deck from a German aeroplane. The Svoronos, a Russian steamer, is sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. Dunkirk is bombarded by long range German guns located near Dixmude. The International Women's Peace Congress at The Hague is concluded. News is received of a new German drive toward Warsaw. China sends a note to Japan rejecting the principal Japanese demands.

MONDAY, May 3.—The American steamship Guilford is torpedoed by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands with the loss of two men and the death of the captain from heart failure caused by shock. A British destroyer and two German torpedo boats are sunk in a series of engagements in the North Sea. Paris reports a long range bombardment of the German forts at Metz. The Germans experiment with new kinds of asphyxiants which have little result. Berlin asserts that her new positions north of Ypres are intact despite French and British attacks. Turkish War Office reports allied landing forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula driven back at all points.

TUESDAY, May 4.—German submarines in North Sea sink four more neutral merchantmen, three Norwegian and one Swedish. Three British trawlers are sunk. Washington regards the torpedoing of the Guilford with grave concern. Berlin reports a decisive victory over Russians in west Galicia. The German advance through the Baltic provinces continues toward Riga and Mitau. The Allies are reported to be advancing toward the narrows of the Dardanelles under protection of their naval fire. Italian troops attack Siris, Tripoli, and some of the irregular troops desert to the rebels who hold the place.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.—The German and Austrian War Offices combine in announcing the flight of Russian forces between the Vistula and the Carpathians, west Galicia, where it is said that 30,000 Russian prisoners already have been made. Berlin reports capture of Zvezdka, Westhook and Zonnebeke, east of Ypres. Sir John French officially admits the loss of Zonnebeke. British War Office announces that the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans usually kill outright, but that when they do not the victim is left an invalid for life. Smyrna bombarded by the Allies again. King of Italy decides not to leave Rome for unveiling of Garibaldi monument at Genoa because of gravity of international situation.

THURSDAY, May 6.—China appeals to Great Britain, France, Russia and United States to save her from Japanese aggression. Japan decides to send an ultimatum to China. The extent of the Austro-German victory between the Vistula and the Carpathians increases, and Berlin now says Russian forces have been compelled to evacuate their positions about the Dukla Pass. Petrograd admits Austro-Germans succeeded in crossing the Dunajec. Austria is reported to be offering additional concessions to Italy in return for that country's continued neutrality. Unofficial statements tell of complete success for Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula.

FRIDAY, May 7.—Japan's ultimatum to China reaches Japanese Legation at Peking. State Department at Washington issues statement saying it has received full assurances from Japan that "open door" policy in China will not be violated. German War Office claims 40,000 prisoners in the recent fighting between the Vistula and the Carpathians. Tarnow reported captured by Germans and Austrians. Rome hears Austria has decided not to make reported additional concessions to Italy. French report that German losses during last two weeks in the western theatre have been 35,000.

SATURDAY, May 8.—The Lusitania is sunk by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, without warning. First reports, which are incomplete, estimate number of persons lost at about 1,000, including many Americans, among them Alfred G. Varlehl, Charles Frohman and Elbert Hubbard. Official Washington is stunned by news, but refrains from making statement until more accurate information is at hand. China decides to accept Japanese demands in full. Opening of Italian Parliament postponed until May 20. Berlin announces British attempts to recover Hill 60 have failed, and the Russians are in full retreat from the Carpathians.

To be continued next Sunday.

RUSSIAN SEAPORT TAKEN BY GERMANS

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In the western theatre all the French attacks at Steinhoeck and in the Eche valley have been repulsed with heavy losses.

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U.S. BEHIND IN BIG GUNS, SAYS GARDNER

Has 340 Less Than Britain, He Replies to Secretary Daniels.

CITES VIEWS OF EXPERTS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts returned to-day to his attack on Secretary Daniels's administration of the Navy Department. He issued a statement in which he said:

"Let us grant for the sake of argument that Secretary Daniels is right in thinking that I am harping on the inadequacy of our navy in my selfish partisanship. Let us go further and grant that I am bought and paid for by the armor plate people and that my performances are prompted by a degree of hellishness unexampled in history."

"What if it? Send me to jail if you choose, but answer my assertions. Not one of my ten charges has the Secretary answered. President Garfield of Williams College recently wrote to Secretary Daniels for data with which to meet the statements made by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts."

"Now what were my statements which were disturbing President Garfield? 'Last fall I requested the Committee on Naval Affairs to send for some armor plate experts to see whether or not our navy is big enough to protect us and is in proper shape? Why not get some unbiased experts to testify?'"

"Admiral Knight, the head of the Naval War College, was the officer who wrote to Secretary Daniels criticizing the lack of naval policy and lack of naval team play. Captain Hobson, chief of Staff of the Navy, the Admiralty Committee on Naval Affairs to submit a report to study. Is it not a pity that such things are possible?"

"Admiral Knight, the head of the Naval War College, was the officer who wrote to Secretary Daniels criticizing the lack of naval policy and lack of naval team play. Captain Hobson, chief of Staff of the Navy, the Admiralty Committee on Naval Affairs to submit a report to study. Is it not a pity that such things are possible?"

"I also quoted that same bulletin to the effect that Germany's warships totaled 1,306,577 tons, while ours were only 599,915 tons."

"President Garfield might be glad of authorities data to meet the above statements, but he hasn't got it. Instead he has been regaled with an exceedingly misleading comparison between the navy building programme for the last two years of President Taft and the navy building programme for the first two years under President Wilson."

"If we were to trust his findings had made this comparison and had carefully omitted to point out that, during the last two years under President Taft, the navy building programme for the first two years under President Wilson."

"After all it is pretty safe to assume that the naval officers of the various nations have some degree of sense and that there is a pretty strong argument in favor of each of the types of navies. Turn to page 859 of the United States Navy Book for 1914. Senate Document No. 437. You will find there a table headed 'Large Cruisers' which shows the number of guns from 11 inches to 15 inches, built and building."

"In a navy battle an inch or two in the diameter of the guns, which is likely to make so much difference as a little better team play in the working of the guns. In fact last winter there was testimony before the Committee on Naval Affairs in Washington to the effect that some people thought we made a mistake in adopting a 14 inch naval gun instead of a 12 inch naval gun."

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belonging to each of the great naval Powers. The totals are as follows: "Great Britain, 564 large guns; Germany, 526 large guns; United States, 224 large guns; France, 204 large guns. "When all is said and done, how much does President Garfield of the public care what a couple of landlubbers like Daniels and Gardner say as to whether or not our navy is big enough to protect us and is in proper shape? Why not get some unbiased experts to testify?"

"Admiral Knight, the head of the Naval War College, was the officer who wrote to Secretary Daniels criticizing the lack of naval policy and lack of naval team play. Captain Hobson, chief of Staff of the Navy, the Admiralty Committee on Naval Affairs to submit a report to study. Is it not a pity that such things are possible?"

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FOURTEEN VESSELS LEAVE FOR EUROPE

Several Sail Under British Flag—Some Passages Are Cancelled.

In spite of a very general feeling in shipping circles that no ship, no matter what its nationality, is safe from attack in waters of the war zone, fourteen vessels left this port for Europe yesterday, several of them under the British flag.

No sailings of British passenger steamers were scheduled. Five passenger steamers cleared for Europe, two under the French flag, two Italian and one American. On each of these ships, especially on those under the French flag, passengers were coming ashore during the few hours preceding sailing time. Each of the skippers boldly claimed any fear of attack, although admitting it was possible.

Those sailing were: Ss Espagne, French, for Bordeaux, left Quarantine at 4:20 P. M.

Ss Patella, French, for Naples and Marseilles, left Quarantine at 4:08 P. M.

Ss Philadelphia, American, for Liverpool, left Quarantine at 12:55 P. M.

Ss Dante Alighieri, Italian, for Naples, left Quarantine at 4:12 P. M.

Ss Europa, Italian, for Naples, left Quarantine at 3 P. M.

Ss Bantale, British, for Havre, left Quarantine at 3:35 P. M.

Ss Toronto, British, for London, left Quarantine at 3 A. M.

Ss Colorado, British, for Hull, left Quarantine at 12:58 P. M.

Ss Maroni, French, for Bordeaux, left Quarantine at 2:5 A. M.

Ss Nordkyn, Norwegian, for Genoa, left Quarantine at 4:10 P. M.

Ss Epsilon, Dutch, for Amsterdam, left Quarantine at 4:30 P. M.

Ss Looze, Dutch, for Rotterdam, left Quarantine at 6:35 A. M.

Ss Dordrecht, Dutch, for Amsterdam, left Quarantine at 4:20 P. M.

Ss Drammensund, Norwegian, for Bergen, left Quarantine at 3:50 P. M.

DRIVE OFF AIRSHIP.

British Admiralty Denies Submarine Was Sunk.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 8.—The Admiralty announces that the statement recently published by German authorities that a British submarine had been sunk in an encounter with a German airship is false.

The submarine mentioned has returned to port and is undamaged. Her commander